

(3) Hongkong, 24 September, 1957.



## Intimations.

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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS  
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Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

WILLARD's Musical Comedy and Opera Company will re-open at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the 15th November. Mr. WILLARD, who had engaged the City Hall Theatre for the month of October, wired to the representative of Kelly and Walsh, Limited, to get his lease carried over to November, and Mr. C. GRANT succeeded in doing so. We shall be glad to greet Mr. WILLARD and his talented company of artists—talented for this out-of-the-way quarter of the globe—in November next, but we beg to raise our protest, and we are sure the community will follow suit, against the City Hall, a public institution, supported by public subscriptions, being deprived of its legitimate revenues either by the astute diplomacy of a far-seeing showman or the lamentable incapacity, or supineness of the paid Secretary—we don't know which and we don't care, and as the latter is a lawyer we shall be only too glad if he can see his way to construe our remarks into grounds for a libel action. When Mr. WILLARD's company was performing here a couple of months ago there was a troupe of high class and most accomplished Italian artists in the Philippine Islands. The Italians intended to perform for a season in Hongkong immediately the so-called American Musical Comedy and Opera Company left for Shanghai and, as was announced, San Francisco. Hearing this, Mr. WILLARD, who is one of the cleverest and most energetic managers we have ever come across in a somewhat lengthy and varied career amongst the profession, cheeked the Italian Company by booking the City Hall Theatre for the month of October. This was an ordinary trick of the trade, and no doubt Mr. WILLARD was perfectly justified in using all the legitimate means available in preventing an opposition from spoiling his prospects by fattening on the flesh-pots of Hongkong. He succeeded to the letter; the Italian company, unable to perform here, where they most certainly, judging from past experiences, would have made a deal of money, had to break up, and the members are now on their way home. The community of Hongkong, owing to Mr. WILLARD's legitimate but sharp practice, lost the pleasure of hearing classical opera performed in its original language by the admittedly most powerful and accomplished combination of Italian artists that ever visited the Far East. For that loss, however, we possibly may not have substantial grounds for complaint; but we certainly have good reason for complaining that a publicly supported institution like the City Hall Theatre should lose a whole month's revenue through the astuteness of Mr. WILLARD, backed up by the glaring stupidity of the person who acts as Secretary of the City Hall. Mr. WILLARD had a perfect right to engage the Theatre for the month of October, but by so doing he was bound to pay for that valuable privilege, and we contend that Mr. DENNIS has no authority whatever to relieve the co-director of the American Comedy Company from his legal responsibility. If Mr. DENNIS has done so without express authority from the Directors or Committee, after having informed that body of the whole of the facts, then we say that he should be held responsible for the rent of the Theatre, as per the terms agreed on with Mr. WILLARD. We cannot blame the fast-named gentleman for his share in this business; he is constantly meeting foolish and weak-minded individuals in his travels; he had an object to serve in keeping the Italians out of Hongkong during the month of October, and he

kept them out by taking the Theatre "over their heads," and then he all at once found that he did not require the Theatre until the middle of November. Mr. WILLARD accomplished his aim most cleverly and most effectually; he deprived the Hongkong public of the pleasure of listening to the finest music ever written, declaimed by artists of exceptional merit for the Far East; and, by the convenient aid of Mr. DENNIS, Secretary of the City Hall, he has been enabled to do all that free of cost—or rather at the expense of the subscribers and supporters of our leading public institution. As the American Musical Comedy Company will reap the benefit of their manager's clever manoeuvre, it is but fair that they should pay for his whistle—the Jew should be held to his bond. This is no petty private matter, but a question of public interest and a public grievance, and if the City Hall Committee decline to take it up we shall not hesitate to use whatever influence we possess to prevent the community from annually subscribing funds to an institution so grossly mismanaged.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another part of this issue, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of six per cent, or three dollars per share, for the six months ended August 31st, which will be paid at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on or after the 5th October. As this Company was only registered a few weeks since, it is perhaps as well to explain that the "windfall" just declared is being paid owing to an arrangement between the vendor and the promoters of the concern to take over the business from the 1st of March last. It is also desirable to point out that there is nothing to show that this interim dividend of six per cent. was realised on an invested capital of \$80,000, the present ostensible capital of the Company. The net profits made in a flourishing business with a relatively small invested capital that has been managed on principles of the strictest economy, do not necessarily accurately indicate results when such business has been transformed into a public company, saddled with a greatly increased capital—a portion of which, we assume, is represented by the goodwill of the business—and a far more expensive management. As the prospectus of CRUICKSHANK & Co., Limited, has never been placed before the public—which omission can only be regarded as a sign of weakness, and is, moreover, a practice in the formation of public trading enterprises that should not be permitted either by local ordinance or Imperial statute—we are in ignorance of any of the leading conditions under which the business was transferred as a going concern, or of the details of the new system of management. There will, of course, either be a Board of Directors or a Consulting Committee who receive remuneration for their services; in addition to a highly paid general manager, and it is hardly necessary to say that the cost of carrying on the business under terms so vastly different to the old regime must be very greatly increased. If we are unable to state in exact terms the true position of this Company, the fault is not ours, but must be solely attributed to the interested neglect of the management, whose obligations both to the shareholders and the general public ought to have suggested, if they did not absolutely require, the fullest publicity for everything connected with the business. The scrip of CRUICKSHANK & Co., Limited, has been and is now freely quoted on the local Stock Exchange, and it therefore seems to us advisable and highly desirable that the exact terms on which this concern has been established, and the conditions under which it is being managed, should be thoroughly understood. If the Companies' Ordinances confer many valuable privileges, they also entail certain responsibilities, especially as regards the protection of the unwary public. We may add that, so far as we are aware, nothing has transpired to throw the slightest shadow of doubt either on the genuineness or prosperity of this latest venture in trading with other people's money; in fact, if current reports may be credited, business since the transfer has been most satisfactory; but so much has to be taken for granted, and the mystery associated with the formation and management of the Company has led to such a vast deal of discussion, that we consider it requisite under all circumstances to call attention to what we cannot but consider would be drawbacks to the success of any commercial undertaking that is mainly, if not entirely, supported by the suffrages of the general public.

## TELEGRAM

(From Straits Times.)

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, September 18th.

The Parnell Commission has met. The Times opens the case. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C. is

counsel for the Parnellites, and Sir R. Webster, the Attorney General, for the Times. A demand for the production of the documents alleged to be forged has been granted. The Commission has adjourned until 22nd October.

## THE TYPHOON.

The following telegram from the Kowloon Observatory reached us at a late hour last night:—

"The typhoon is approaching Hongkong from the E.S.E."

During the night the weather, which had been oppressively hot from early in the afternoon until about eight o'clock, underwent a complete change. The temperature cooled down considerably, the wind blowing in intermittent gusts but without violence. Early this morning the general conditions plainly indicated the presence of a typhoon somewhere in the vicinity. Heavy clouds enveloped the colony like a pall, the air, owing to the increasing dampness, was oppressive in the extreme, and although there was no wind worth mentioning, a lumpy sea was running through the harbour in all directions. Immediately after daylight the sampans and other Chinese craft commenced to seek shelter, and a busy scene was soon presented of long streams of small junks, passenger boats and sampans, towed by steam launches and shaping for safety inside the Breakwater at Causeway Bay, the Bowring Canal, or in Kowloon and Yau-mah-ii Bays. At 8 o'clock the typhoon gun was fired, the weather at that time looking particularly threatening, although little change had occurred either in wind or sea.

The barometer went down a trifle during the forenoon, but at 1 o'clock had again risen to the Queen's Road level (Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.) to 29.60. It would almost appear at the time of writing (1.15 p.m.) as if the typhoon had passed to the southward, although the weather still looks threatening.

The Government Astronomer reports that "appearances are improving here, but for lack of direct telegraphic communication with Hongkong no further information is available."

Captain J. McKechnie, of the steamship *Nam-Kiang*, which arrived here at 8 o'clock last night from Singapore, states that about 20 miles to the southward of Hongkong he suddenly ran into very heavy weather, his barometer rapidly falling. On nearing this port he got out of the radius of the storm. This would appear to indicate that the typhoon, as suggested above, has gone south.

The Kowloon ferry-launches continued running all day, but pitched about in a way unattractive to passengers. The glass remains stationary, and very few steamers have done more than moor with one or two extra hawsers.

The barometer is still unchanged. The wind, after veering around the compass, is now from the N.E., but how long it may blow in that direction is a problem we will not attempt to solve. According to the opinions of experienced navigators all danger of a big blow has passed, but even now the weather prospects are the reverse of encouraging.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French transport *Annamite* left Haiphong on the 16th inst. for Toulon with time-expired soldiers on board.

The Philharmonic Society of London offered Sarasate, the famous Spanish violinist, £2,000 for his violin after his death. The artist refused the offer.

The Lisbon *Seculo* of the 6th August publishes a translation of an article on the Treaty between Portugal and China which appeared in our issue of May 26th.

We are informed by the agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Amphitrite*, from Trieste, left Singapore to-day for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

This interchange of opinion took place the other day at a meeting.—The Chairman: "The Chair will not dispute the point with Mr. Watson." Mr. Watson: "The Chair had better not, unless he takes his coat off." The Chair did not.

M. BONS D'AVY, Vice-Consul for France at Pakhoi, arrived at Haiphong on the 16th inst., and after making arrangements with the Resident-General concerning the Pakhoi fishing junks in Halong Bay and on the Cao-Ba, returned to his post by the gunboat *Comita*.

We note that Mr. W. H. Treacher, late Governor of British North Borneo and the man above all others whom we should like to see Governor of Hongkong, has been appointed to act as British Resident at Perak during the absence of Sir Hugh Low on Imperial service.

"MISS CLARA," he said tremulously, "I want to tell you—er—the old, old story—" And then for a moment his agitation got the better of him. "Go on, Mr. Sampson," said the girl with shy encouragement; "never mind if it is a chestnut, perhaps I've never heard it before."

THE Royal Artillery Aquatic Sports will take place on Saturday next at 4 p.m. The programme does not mention the *locals*, but we assume that it will be the V.R.C.'s bath-house, and consider that this trifling fact ought to have been mentioned. There are eleven events on the card, but as no conditions are stated we are unable to go into details. The crowd who are running this "show" are evidently strangers to Hongkong—and to a good deal more.

HERE is a bullet, that is an advertisement, from the *Straits Times* which may find its billet in Hongkong.

WANTED.  
A Young Gentleman, 20 years of age, well educated and of good physique, just arrived in Singapore, is anxious to secure employment. For particulars, R. apply to "MAC."

Good physique is especially fine rate. Anybody in want of a first-class "chucker-out" could do better than secure the services of this Scotchman who is "well educated and of good physique." We are rather surprised that Mac did not advertise his measurements.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Antenor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday, and is due on the 6th proximo.

M. FLOQUET, the French Premier, has submitted to a Cabinet Council a project for the revision of the Constitution, which he proposes to place shortly before the Chambers.

A PROJECT is on foot to present Cardinal Manning with his Cathedral free from debt on the 8th of June, 1890, the day on which he will keep the Silver Jubilee of his Episcopal consecration.

THE Saigon Chamber of Commerce has published a lengthy report on the Custom Houses of Cochinchina, in which considerable alterations in the tariffs are strongly recommended.

SARDON is writing for Massenet the libretto of an opera based on the classic story of Circe, the daughter of the sun, whose charmed cup whoever tasted lost his upright shape and downward fell into a grovelling swine.

THE threatening character of the weather, has necessitated several alterations in the sailing of steamers. Some of these variations are indicated by advertisement; others have to be guessed at. We regret our inability to supply any further information.

AT the College de France a professor, in concluding a lecture on some Oriental language delivered to a single hearer, remarked: "Were I not afraid of trespassing too long upon your time." "Oh! that doesn't matter. I am engaged by the hour." "How is that?" "By the hour." "Certainly, I am your cabman."

ANNIE SWAN (Mrs. Captain Bates), the Nova Scotia giantess, died at Wadsworth, Ohio, recently. Bates and his wife were the largest couple in the world, the Captain being 8 feet in height and Mrs. Bates 7 feet 9 inches. The deceased several years ago gave birth to a twenty-eight-pound child, and has been in poor health ever since.

THE Pope has decided that all his jubilee presents which are of a sacred nature are to form a Leonine museum, which he intends to establish in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. The royal presents and all the secular objects are to be permanently placed in one of the halls of the Vatican, and will be left as heirlooms of the Papacy.

M. RICHARD, who was expelled from Tonquin in 1886 during the regime of the late Paul Bert, lately petitioned the French Chambers for redress, but was non-suited on the ground that Governors-General as well as Residents-General possess Consular powers and by virtue thereof can expel a French subject from any French colony.

By kind permission of Colonel D. G. Anderson, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, on Sunday, the 30th inst., from 9 till 11 p.m. The following will be the programme:—  
March "The Borderers".....Vincent.  
Overture "Mélodie de St. Jean".....Sherman.  
Valse "Rêve de St. Jean".....Bucalossi.  
Sélection "Mélodie de St. Jean".....Wallace.  
Gavotte "Mélodie de St. Jean".....Wallace.  
Gavotte "Mélodie de St. Jean".....Wallace.

"NEWSPAPER LIBEL" is the title of a novel and interesting work just published by Ticknor & Co., Boston. It is a practical treatise and the first work on the subject yet published in the United States designed for popular use, and the use of the newspaper profession. The author is Samuel Merrill. He is a newspaper man as well as a lawyer, and has made a book that will be indispensable to publishers and writers for the press.

PEOPLE often read about the Window tax and wonder what it was. Well, the Window tax was first imposed in England in 1695 to defray the expense of recoining gold. It was increased in 1746-47, again in 1778 and again in 1784, when the tax was commuted. It was further increased in 1797, 1802 and 1808, was reduced in 1823, and finally repealed in July, 1851. Instead of it, however, a tax on inhabited houses was imposed.

FRANCE is surprised at the operation of its new divorce law. The first year such a thing as a divorce was recognized by the law there were 1,800 granted; the second year 4,000 and the third year 4,500. Sixty women demanded divorce for every forty men, and in more than half the cases that come before the Courts there are no children. There are four divorces for every 1,000 marriages in France now, and in Paris the rate is forty-seven for every 1,000 marriages.

THE members of the Commission which was lately appointed by Governor da Costa to inquire into the affairs of the dissolved Municipal Chamber of Macao, have taken such offence at the pamphlet published by the Corporation in self-defence, that they have delegated one of their number, a Mr. Heitor, to publish in the *Independente* a lengthy attack on Senhor Pacheco and his colleagues. Mr. Heitor's tirade is, like the generality of Portuguese apologetic publications, a masterpiece of personal vituperation and abuse. The *Independente* is a fit receptacle for such stuff.

MR. MOLONY, late town clerk in New Zealand, is in gaol. He didn't embezzle the town funds, for Mr. Molony was above such paltry sins; he didn't take the brass candlesticks or the communion-plate out of a church; neither did he raise another man's hens, or annex another man's pansy-blossom—what he did was to load his gun with buckshot and go out like a pirate on the war-trail in search of a doctor. He let fly with his implement of disaster at the first one who came along and filled the hinder part of him with shot when he was looking the other way. This action showed that the Molony had his drawbacks, but it must be mentioned to his credit that he ran and picked the physician up off the flat of his back, and assured him that he was sorry he had hit him so high up. In fact, he added handsomely that he was sorry to have to shoot him at all, but he had been longing for years to fire at the legs and feet of the professor, and at last he had to do it. He was still explaining these little matters when he was run in and put in a cell.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* is in receipt of a telegram to the effect that the French Resident-General in Annam and Tonquin will in future reside at Hué. M. Rheinart has been appointed to that post.

YESTERDAY morning, just after service was over at St. Francis' Church, Wanchai, a couple of Christian coolies, desiring to take away relics of the edifice, appropriated the poor box, which contained about \$20, and left. A Portuguese woman near by, who had repeatedly seen the pair hanging about, watched them, and gave the alarm, with the result that last night the police invited one of them to explain to Mr. Pollock this morning.

WE hear that Governor da Costa has ordered proceedings to be taken against Senhor D. Pacheco, the ex-president of the extinct Municipal Chamber of Macao, for having published some official correspondence between the *Senado* and the Colonial Secretary's office, previous to the dissolution of the former institution. "Senhor Pacheco, who is well versed in legal matters, can afford to laugh at the Macao autocrat's latest *tour de force* to extricate himself from the ridiculous position in which his ill-advised policy in dissolving the Municipal Chamber has placed him.

## A RUSSIAN COURTSHIP.

"Be mine!" said the modest young Savaniloff, "in a voice with emotion quite husky."  
"My fondest devotion, oh please do not scold, Katinia Polkarevna!"  
"Tchermnychevsky, my friend," the shy maiden replied, "Your words are good and rich."  
Would a Golstoffs' granddaughter be a fit bride for a nephew of Maximovitch?  
"I care not a kopeck!" he said. "In my droolity I have you safe now."  
At the wealth of a Katinia or Orestiaukovitch, Golovinski, or Puleredoff,  
"You are worth more to me than the gold of Stigmaki, Put an end to all further discussion."  
"Was a simpler proceeding to carry her off than to go on courting in Russia."

THUS an American paper on Mrs. Brown-Potter, the latest addition to the roll of "Society" actresses.—"Of Mrs. Potter herself, it is a difficult task to speak. A thing of beauty she is beyond doubt, but it would hardly be a joy forever to listen to that voice, whose natural tone, indeed, seems pleasant, but whose use on the stage is marred by all sorts of affectations, and which, while now shrill, now nasal, now explosive, is somehow remarkable chiefly for its monotony. Her facial expression has the same monotonous character. As she comes on the stage amid the roses of her garden in the second act, she greets the audience with a smile which is really dazzling, and seems almost sensuous. But one soon learns not only that it is not a sensuous smile, but that it is not even significant; in fact, that it is absolutely unmeaning, and comes and goes as if by sudden accident, with no gradation of expression between it and extreme gravity. Another childish indication is the occasional pout of the rather thin lips, which also seems to have no meaning; and the third prevailing expression is that of terror, with a liberal display of the whites of the eyes and many clutches at the breast. It is difficult to tell whether all this immaturity of dramatic expression indicates intellectual poverty, or merely inexperience and bad teaching. A visit a year or two hence will give opportunity for an estimate of Mrs. Potter's capacity for growth; but having begun her professional career at the wrong end, it seems likely that she will be an amateur throughout. Her face and her wealth of bronze hair are very beautiful, but her figure is not especially so and her limbs are noticeably long, and her gait and gestures ungraceful. Her bearing and manner, of course, indicate the refinement of good society, and there is about her a rare personal charm, with which her merit as an actress has little to do."

As will be seen in another column, Sergeant Duncan was this morning technically convicted for really doing his duty. The circumstance which led to his breach of the law was that the ordinary staircase to the house which he was instructed to search was blocked up, and he resorted to another and less legal mode of ingress. This idea of blocking up a staircase is only one of a hundred devices the Chinese gamblers have for frustrating the police. As was shown during the hearing of Duncan's case, the rooms in which gamblers carry on their profession, are often very far from what they seem. The police have difficulties to encounter from the very moment they enter the street in which the house they are to visit is situated. One of the gamblers' look-outs may run ahead and give the alarm, or should they get to the door, they will find a man sitting there innocently nursing a bird-cage, or a baby. Unless they approach unperceived, and are on him before he can call out, the word will have been passed up the narrow staircase, to another sentinel. This second man sits at the trapdoor by which the room is entered, and looks down. If those ascending are suspicious-looking he drops the heavy trapdoor, bolts it, heaps a lot of chloride of lime on it, and bolts himself, after the gamblers. The police are left in a dark staircase, with a thick barrier above them which will resist hatchets and crowbars for a long time. When it is at length forced a shower of acrid powder drops into the eyes and mouths of the men, and they find the room cleared out by the time they can see and speak. Perhaps, even then, they will be unable to find out how the gamblers got away. A close fitting door may be hidden by wall paper, or there will be a trapdoor in the roof, which the inmates have reached by a ladder, afterwards drawn up. Or, should they get in before the trap-door can be shut, the apparently solid partition will suddenly be broken by the rush of the escaping gamblers, and show that it was only paper, or at most, unmeaningly hidden, easily pushed down. These are breakers, as was seen only the other day, do not hesitate to turn the lamp at the intruders if by causing a fire to break out, and compelling the constables to stop and extinguish it, they can get a few enough start. You can't reach these places without the art of getting away.

A NATIVE boatman paid two dollars this morning for a lesson in deportment. He thought the correct way to carry a duck was by the legs, and a Sikh constable disputing this they referred the matter to Mr. Pollock, with the above pretty stiff decision.

CAPTAIN Shaw, the Chief of the London Fire Brigade, says that wrought iron is the best material for stairs in a house, and stone the worst, and that whenever a house has both wooden and stone stairs the inmates should, in case of fire, invariably make for the wooden stairs, as affording the only hope of escape.

WE would remind local cricketers that the ground will be open for practice for the first time this season to-morrow afternoon—weather permitting. Provision will also be made for the feather-batted warriors who prefer weak ten and lawn-tennis to the mainly pastime that has for a generation been so thoroughly associated with Englishmen throughout the world.

MR. J. W. CROKER writes that he is not to superintend the repairs to the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Hankow*, as stated in our issue of yesterday. Such an arrangement, Mr. Croker says, has never been made or contemplated. It is really surprising how these extraordinary reports get about. Our information came direct from a person who could not possibly have been mistaken. However, Mr. Croker ought to know best.

THE share business in Singapore would appear to consist of one broker advertising Tanjong Pagar and Straits Insurance shares for sale at one rate, and another operator intimating that he is anxious to buy these particular stocks at about half a dozen points lower. Of course, no business results. If the sixty odd brokers in this colony could only be induced to advertise the stocks they wanted to buy or sell, what jam it would be for the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The other two rags—the *Morning Muddler* and the *Evening Dishclout*—would have no show. It is strange, but the brokering fraternity, *malgré* the rough things we have had to say about them occasionally, rather ignore the rapid twaddle of the Upper Wyndham Street infant, and rather laugh at the missionary editor denigrating his anything but shapely limbs on the Club verandah—by gad. Even unsophisticated brokers of the Jewish persuasion can distinguish between the shadow and the substance.

## THE MISCONDUCT OF A POLICE SERGEANT.

At the Police Court to-day Mr. Pollock delivered judgment in the case of P. S. Duncan, charged with misconduct. He said:—In this case the defendant is charged with misconduct as a police officer, in entering the house No. 294 Queen's Road West without a warrant for that purpose. The facts of the case, as disclosed by the evidence before me, are as follows.—On the evening of the 18th of Sept. the defendant accompanied by Num Shing, Chinese police officer No. 236, went to house No. 294 Queen's Road West, with a warrant for searching that house, which had been granted to him upon an information that there was reason to suspect that gambling was being carried on there. The defendant and the constable accordingly went into house No. 294, but found upon examination that there was no communication between the first and second floors—the former way up through the ceiling having been blocked up. It seems to have occurred to the defendant (No. 292 being the corner house) that there must be a way on to the top floor of No. 294 up the staircase of No. 294, which was the new house. He therefore went up the staircase of No. 294, accompanied by the Chinese constable, with the expectation of being able, by that means, to get to the top floor of No. 294, and the sole question which I have to decide now is whether the defendant was justified in going up into house No. 294 without any warrant for searching that house. The defendant has been very ably defended by Mr. Caldwell in this case, who naturally felt himself bound to take any objections which could be reasonably urged on his clients. I shall now proceed to deal with these objections in their order. The first objection made was that the Police Rules and Regulations on p. 23 and 25, which were put in in this case, have not been proved to be valid, inasmuch as first of all it was not shown that they had received the sanction of the Governor, as required by Ordinance 14 of '87. This objection was overruled by me upon the production of the Regulations duly approved and sanctioned, containing the Government seal and General Cameron's signature. Mr. Caldwell then raised the second objection that these regulations, rules, and regulations put in are of a public nature, and that the Police Rules and Regulations of 1887, and that they should fall within section 19 of that Ordinance, and ought to have been published in the *Government Gazette*. In my opinion it is unnecessary for me to decide whether the objection actually holds good or not, for, apart from any Police Regulations, on the subject, the Police were bound not to exceed the powers given to them by Section 7 of Ord. 9 of 1876. At the same time I must observe that I think it would be far more satisfactory if regulations, like Regulations 37 and 38 were sanctioned, expressly ahead, and published in the *Government Gazette*, and prevent any further difficulties from arising in the future. Mr. Caldwell's next objection was of a more practical nature, his contention being that Section 7 of Ord. 9 of 1876 does not expressly contain any words prohibiting a police officer from searching a house without a warrant. I have given the closest possible attention to the wording of the section, and have come to the conclusion that that section is what is known to lawyers as a purely "enabling" clause, and that, therefore, anything which that section does not expressly authorize is an implication prohibited. Mr. Caldwell next pointed out that, even admitting the defendant's entry into the house to have been wrongful, the defendant is liable only to a civil action as a trespasser, and is not amenable to criminal process for misconduct. This contention, I am sorry to say, is one that I cannot agree with. The warrant, on the face of it, only authorizes the defendant to make a search in the particular house No. 292, and does not authorize a search to be made in any other house. This is quite obvious, as a matter of common-sense and plain English, and I may also refer to *Burn's Justice*, 9th Edition, p. 184, where it is laid down that "a warrant directing a search in a particular house would not justify a search in another." The last point made by Mr. Caldwell was that, as a way of necessity existed for the occupants of the top floor of No. 292 to go up by the staircase of No. 294, as being a way of necessity, and consequently that the same way of necessity existed for the defendant. I overrule this point for two reasons. First, because it is clear to me that a way of necessity for the occupants of the top floor of No. 292, which



servants and agents, would not include a way of necessity for the police constable; secondly, because it is clearly laid down in the law books that a right of way is co-existent only with the necessity, both as to the mode in which the way may be used and as to the duration of the right, and here the top floor of No. 297 being bricked up, the way of necessity, which any such existed, had altogether ceased to exist (see Goldard on Easements.) I have now dealt with all the special defences which have been raised by Mr. Caldwell, and have reluctantly been obliged, for the reasons above stated, to come to the conclusion that the defendant has been guilty of misconduct as a police constable in entering No. 294 without a warrant for that purpose. His clear and proper course was to have got the warrant amended before entering No. 294, and it is most important as a question of Police discipline and public welfare that the terms of any warrant should not be exceeded by the Police. As the defendant has borne a good character hitherto, and this appears to be merely a case of excess of zeal, I shall deal leniently with it. He must pay a fine of \$10, or go to jail for a week.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY, September 27th.  
The Black Mountain expedition starts from Agni on the 1st October, and is expected to return in about a month.

It is stated that the Amir of Afghanistan has patched up some sort of arrangement with the Shinwaris. Cholan Haider consequently withdraws his troops and is himself proceeding to Kabul.

Iskhan Khan's troops have been defeated by the Herati regiments near Maimana. It is reported that Iskhan Khan has six or seven thousand men under arms in the neighbourhood of Tashkurgan, and that the Amir is hurrying up reinforcements.

September 28th.  
The Crawford Commission will consist of Mr. Justice Bayley, Bombay High Court; Mr. Quinton, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-west provinces; and Mr. Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The force for punishing the Black Mountain tribes will be styled the Hazara Field Force.

SINLAH, 28th September.  
The India Gazette contains regulations concerning the Black Mountain Expedition. The strength of the force will be two British and one Native mountain battery, one company of Sappers, four battalions of British and nine of Native infantry. The Commandants of the force and of the first and second brigades will be Brigadiers Generals McQueen and Channer, Bengal Staff Corps and Galbraith, Shropshire Light Infantry, of the Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon; three of the columns are to concentrate at Agni, in the Agor valley, and the fourth at Derband, by the 1st of October. The reserve is to concentrate at Abbottabad, and a telegraph line is to be established to Oghi.

It is rumored that there is a hitch about the Kabul Mission, and that it may be postponed till next year.

Calcutta, September 10th.  
No attack has hitherto been made by the Tibetans on our positions, but a few shots were exchanged at the outpost, resulting in some casualties to the enemy, but none on our side. General Graham advances almost immediately; the telegraph line is now being laid to Nunia ridge beyond Gangang, and a cable will follow the force as it advances. The enemy's defences in Nathokul pass, at the foot of Jeyalup, have been greatly strengthened, but their numbers are considerably reduced by deserters.

Mr. Justice Wilson of the Calcutta High Court is to be the President of the Crawford Commission.

CHITTS, a leader concerned in the late attack on the railway line, was executed this morning. He was convicted under section 121 I. P. C., for waging war against the Queen.

## HOW TO PREVENT CHOLERA.

Mr. J. Crosset, whose experiences in the Northern provinces of China are well known, writes from Hankow to our Tientsin contemporary:—

The cholera, or a disease similar to it, is raging here, and one of the pupils in the school for the blind, whom I was teaching during the forenoon, was dead at midnight through this rapid and fearful epidemic. The charitable clubs are giving out medicines and coffins, and instituting prayer recitals on the streets every evening. Will the readers of this give prominence to the value of the oil, or "Roman" bath, as it is sometimes called.

The ordinary *hiang yow*, sesame oil, is the best I know of for such purposes. The most thorough method of use is to heat it in a basin or stand its vessel in hot water and apply it vigorously all over the body. The effect in preventing one from catching cold during a severe storm or sudden change in the weather is most marked. Those who catch cold at night, which settles in the bowels and often occasion serious sickness, and death, might thus be avoided.

As the people of this country do not, as a rule, wear any night garments, they are especially exposed to the night chill. Advise them to drink little, or better still, no tea in the evening by which they are made to perspire when the night air strikes the uncovered chest and abdomen. No doubt the evening tea-sipping has much to do with the terrible amount of "bowel complaint" and "lung trouble" through this night-sweating with an exposed body. Instead of drinking internally, vigorous application of salt water externally over the front and back would keep them from catching cold at night. The oil bath, i.e., application of some vegetable oil to the same parts, would be more effective than the salt water. Let both be tried.

When at the famous Clifton Springs in America, I was treated, as the thousands of others who go there, with alternate oil baths and salt-water sponge baths.

The people are quite likely to neglect the advice to oil themselves as a preventive of disease, and to scrub their clothes. It should be explained to them that every particle of the oil is readily absorbed in the skin, if a little patience is exercised in rubbing. Still, foreigners and Chinese all need to learn that the "body is more than clothing," and to be less afraid of a little oil on the clothes than of being a confirmed invalid or corrupting corpse because they will not run the risk of using the oil.

It is a strange notion that oil is not clean. Pure oil on the body is as clean as pure water, and more so than most of the soaps of common use made of fat from very filthy sources. People who scrub at their seats with a light green vegetable oil will nevertheless smother themselves almost daily for a life-time with some animal's oil, like the unclean hog. Soap spoils the skin by its commonly excessive use, while oil preserves and nourishes it. To secure the absorption of the greatest amount of oil in the quickest time, let a bath in hot water be taken first. I should in cholera cases advise the use of oil in the most vigorous of rubbing which the patient can stand. The oil would keep the hot applications from hurting the sufferer, and would enable him to bear them. Hot polices, mustard draughts, hot water bottles, and the like can be borne patiently if one is first well oiled.

## THE HEATHEN CHINESE.

A more exasperating heathen than the Yellow Chinese was never built to vegetate by the shores of a foreign sea. The Chow does not invent things now-a-days, but whenever the white man invents anything the Mongol produces some fustly record written in a swamped junk dialect that was forgotten before Herod Agrippa began to be the very same thing some 2500 years ago, and that it was patented by Yoo-lie-hung in the reign of Ho-Cow over so many centuries gone by. This sort of thing makes the white man mad. The old Chinese inventor never made the slightest use of his device; he simply built it, and looked at it in his own stolid, nameless, square-toed way, and let it fester in his brain, and sometimes in wet weather he got on the lee side of his wonderful contrivance and lay there till the rain was over—but that was about all. He would spend half a lifetime constructing a two-ton anchor, and when it was finished he would put it on the roof to prevent the thatch blowing off in a gale, or he would use up a fortune in discovering how to make a telescope, and when it was made he would employ it to carry mud in all the rest of his life, but he never did anything sensible with it by any possibility whatever. Still his old legends rile the Caucasian a deal. The latest blow to the pride of the European man is the discovery that even tradesmen and boycotts were founded by the top-sided idolaters of Eastern Asia, and have been in operation among them for countless generations. The system employed is at once simple and effective. Not long ago a member of the Gold-beaters' Association at Soochow broke the rules by taking two apprentices in place of one, and the society sat down to consider the matter (the case was viewed from every possible aspect), and it being finally resolved that the offender should be bitten to death, the society took 123 bites out of him, after which his soul was fired up into the blue empyrean. Personal vigour like this is uncommon in Europe, but it shows how lamentably deficient the Chinese are in the mechanical arts. They invented gunpowder and yet didn't know how to blow up a commonplace offender. They constructed the mariner's compass, and with its aid they could have chased him in a due north direction till he died from fatigue or fell into the Frozen Ocean, but they never even thought of it. They built hundreds of brass gods, but for want of a block and tackle they couldn't hoist one up and let it fall on his cranium; and they make cannon, yet it didn't dawn on one of them that if they made him crawl into a gun and then corked up the end so that he couldn't get out, the ends of justice would be fully satisfied. This lamentable want of resource is a hideous feature in the Chinese character.

The Northern Territory is getting into new difficulties with the patient, law-abiding Free-trade Chinese. All the steel districts are now pervaded by bands of Mongolian prowlers, who crawl as silently as the drows of freedom into tents and hotels and other places, and "go through" sleeping citizens, or else stab them and go through them afterwards; and the streets are haunted by opium-soaked spectres, who assail helpless women and little boys that do no harm, and who fish clothes and jewellery through neglected windows when the track is clear and things are "allies li." The abilities of these gentlemen are such that they can steal a whole district naked, hungry, and imbecile in less than a week, and soon there will be nothing left for them to lift but the earth itself and the sea. These, it is anticipated, will be carried away shortly—in fact, the only apparent reason why they haven't yet removed the province of its basis and folded it up and silently stolen it away is that they want it to stand on and howl; when they are quite finished cursing and, thieving on it they will slide it from under the white duffer and take it home to grow tea on. People in the Northern Territory who once believed in the pleading Chow are at last beginning to realise that he isn't the person he has been cracked up to be, but the odds are too heavy against them, and they are compelled to stand idly by while the plaintive Asiatic spins the whole face of nature and ships it to China in hunks along with the climate and the degrees of latitude and longitude. He is even beginning to cart away the time and the seasons of the year, and he is removing the public sentiment and the living principle of life in bags. European citizens who once jeered at him for being slow are only now beginning to realise how painfully fast he is when he feels himself master of the situation; they have seen him start out to commit a burglary on a Tuesday and get there the previous Sunday afternoon, and they have watched him fleeing from death till at last the destroying influence was fun to sit down in these weariness by the roadside and wipe his perspiring brow with the edge of his scythe and curse, and at last they are forced to acknowledge that the velocity of the flat-footed wanderer is too much for them. He embuzzles the alligator out of the river and the tail off the fowls of the air, and he tracks the labouring cow up a tree and throws it down to his pal who is waiting below. He steals the date off a bill at three months and borrows the eye out of the white man's head when he is hidden at the bottom of a coal-pit, and he cadges the hell out of the pale Christian's doctrines and takes it home to boil citizens up upon. There is no longer any rest for the Australian in the Northern Territory unless he goes up in a balloon, and the cry of a distracted nation is, "Where are we all going to?" No one has found an answer yet, and by the time the response comes the chances are that the silent Chow will have taken the loan of the place so that they can't go there. Even the colonist's frame of mind has been stolen so that his mind hasn't any frame left, and his horror has been priggish for a yellow heathen to feel, horrified with, and his National Anthem has been removed to be sung before Joss in a barbarous cat-chorus beginning, "Foreign debts him big Comptroller," and a cleaned-out face has no resource left but to curse the day when they admitted the silly heathen within their borders. And when the same heathen removes that day in a junk, after the manner of Job who wanted to shift a similar occasion out of the calendar and throw it into an ash-heap, even this small consolation will be lost and they will be left to sit down and glare speechlessly into vacancy. —Titus Salt in *Sydney Bulletin*.

THE NEGRO FROM A MEDICAL STANDPOINT.

It has been asserted time and again by writers living at the North, who yet seem to have reliable data upon which to base their belief, that the negroes in the Southern States were increasing at a much more rapid rate than the whites in the same section of the country. These writers based their assertions on the census returns and upon their own observations, and their conclusions seemed to be reliable. The weight of medical testimony is, however, against them, and the facts are, it appears, the reverse of what has been stated.

In a lecture delivered before the Georgia Historical Society, on June 6, 1887, and published in the *New York Medical Times* for October and November, 1887, Dr. E. B. Corson, of Savannah, reviewed the causes which were leading, apparently, to the extinction of the negro as a separate race in America. While they were held as slaves they were cared for, as it was, to the direct interest of the master to keep them in

good health. They lived a regular life, and when sick had the most skilled medical attendance. Now, however, they flock to the cities, live in crowded quarters, are given to excess of all kinds, and are seldom able to obtain as good medical care as they did formerly. At that time, too, the colored man could boast of his insusceptibility to malarial and yellow fever and even pulmonary phthisis was comparatively unknown to him. Now, Dr. Corson states, this immunity is no more. The negro suffers almost equally with the white from malarial diseases possibly as a consequence of the continually increasing admixture of white blood; and the mortality from pulmonary consumption, as is well known, almost double that among the whites. Infant mortality among the negroes is very large, owing to great neglect in the matter of the most elementary hygienic and dietetic precautions on the part of those who have the care of young children. —N. Y. Medical Record.

## To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.  
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"  
will leave for the above places on or about the 11th October.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [3]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MONT, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.  
ALSO,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

M.R.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, TRISTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "HOKIANG," Captain S. Mason, with His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing. Silk and Valuable for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; but Tea and General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [4]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)  
THE Company's Steamship

"AMPHITRITE,"  
Captain I. Lemesch, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 11th of October, at NOON.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH, Agent.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [67]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THERE is a vacancy in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL for an educated Chinese youth as STUDENT APOTHECARY.

Candidates must be prepared to enter into an agreement to serve a 5 years' pupillage. The salary will be \$120 per annum, with an annual increase of \$24 at the end of each year's service.

The Student will be required to reside in the Hospital when necessary.

Applications, covering certificates of age, character, and health, will be received up to NOON, on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1888, addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

For further particulars, apply at the Government Civil Hospital between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [68]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7 PER CENT. SILVER LOAN OF 1886.

LOAN E.

FOURTH HALF YEARLY DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the Stipulation contained in the BONDS of the LOAN, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par at the Shanghai Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, and at other Offices of the Bank, at the current rates of Exchange for demand bills on Shanghai on the 30th day of September, 1888, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of WILLIAM HENRY GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

17 BONDS NOS.—

95	376	506	587
592	805	838	1048
1432	1601	1789	1840
1903	1916	2162	2534
3042	.....	.....	.....

For 250 Shanghai Taels each=4,250 Shanghai Taels.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

W. H. GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant.

Countersigned, A. P. STOKES, Notary Public, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1888. [69]

## To-day's Advertisements.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, next, at Half-past Three o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors; together with Statements of accounts for the year 1887 and for the half year ending 30th June, 1888. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [97]

WANTED.

A CLERK for the HONGKONG HOTEL; a European preferred.

Apply to C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [97a]

NETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 3rd October, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [97b]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

ALSO,

A First-class London made DOG-CART AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to No. 6, PEDDERS HILL, Hongkong, 29th May, 1888.

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

I.

THE Drill Season of the HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS 1888-9, will commence on the 1st proximo.

II.

Surgeon CANTLIE will attend at Head Quarters EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at 6 O'CLOCK when gentlemen desirous of joining can be enrolled, if found fit.

III.

It will be greatly to the advantage of new members joining as early in the month as possible; by doing so they can attend sufficient drills to enable them to pass inspection in marching and carbine exercises on or about the 30th October. This applies also to last year's recruits. It will be necessary to pay strict attention to these drills to pass the inspection. Dates of Drills, &c., will be issued by 'Express' Intercom.

By Order, J. D. ANDERSON, Lieut. R.A., Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteers.

Head-Quarters, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1888. [942]

APARTMENTS WANTED by a Gentleman with or without Board, as may be arranged.

Apply in the first instance to DERWENT, G. P. O.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [945]

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD Second-hand full-sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, with BALLS, CUES, etc., complete.

Apply to M. P., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1888. [955]

MACAO.

WANTED to purchase, in a good situation in Macao, Small FAMILY RESIDENCE commanding a sea-view. Price must be Moderate.

Apply with full particulars, by letter only, to W. H., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1888. [954]

ROSE & CO.

BEG to inform the Residents of Hongkong and Out Ports, as they have disposed of their Business to the HALL & HOLZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, and as they are leaving the colony at an early date, ALL ACCOUNTS owing to them are requested to be paid by the 1st of October next, and ALL CLAIMS against them to be sent in for collection at once.

ROSE & CO., Hongkong, 21st September, 1888. [939]

NOTICE.

CRUIKSHANK & Co., Ld.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per cent. or Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 31st August, will be paid at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after the 5th October. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for their Dividend Warrants.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th inst. to 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

WM. CRUIKSHANK, General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [966]

FOR HIRE.

THE Fast Steam Launch "ELK" is always kept under steam off Pedder's Wharf and is at the service of the public for proceeding to and from Steamers, Picnic and Bathing Parties, etc.

For particulars, apply to CRUIKSHANK & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [80]

## Intimations.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1865 TO 1886 OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000  
Divided into 4,000 Shares of \$50 each, of which 600 are fully paid-up Shares and allotted, 2,400 have been applied for and will be allotted, and the remaining 1,000 are offered to the Public and are payable as follows, viz:—

\$10 on application; \$5 on allotment; \$5 on the 31st December, 1888, and the remaining \$5 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

DIRECTORS: J. D. HUMPHREYS, Esq., D. NOWROJEE, Esq., E. C. L. REUFER, Esq., A. FINDLAY SMITH, Esq., E. L. WOODIN, Esq.

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ARCHITECTS: MESSRS. DANBY & LEIGH.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of purchasing from the Vendors the site of the AUSTIN ARMS at VICTORIA PEAK, Hongkong, Farm Lot No. 54, for the sum of \$50,000 (of which the Vendors agreed to take \$30,000 in fully paid-up Shares in the Company) and erecting thereon and keeping a large FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, and also purchasing from the Vendor, certain other pieces of ground at the Peak, registered as the remaining portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60, for the sum of \$50,000 (of which the Vendor agreed to take \$10,000 in fully paid-up Shares of the Company) and erecting thereon and letting a terrace of 11 Houses.

The Share Capital required for the above objects is \$200,000 to be raised by the issue of 4,000 shares of \$50 each, of which 600 shares, fully paid up, will be allotted and issued to the Vendors in pursuance of an Agreement dated the 18th September, 1888, hereinafter mentioned, by which the Vendors agreed to sell the said Farm Lot No. 54 to the Company at the price of \$50,000, and to accept payment of \$30,000 per cent thereof in 100 fully paid-up shares of the Company, and an agreement dated the 18th September, 1888, hereinafter mentioned, by which the Vendor agreed to sell the said Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60 to the Company at the price of \$50,000 and to accept payment of \$10,000, portion thereof in 200 fully paid-up shares of the Company. A further 2,400 shares, have been applied for and will be allotted, and the remaining 1,000 shares are offered to the public and will be allotted and issued as the Directors of the Company shall determine and shall be paid for as follows:—\$10 on application, \$10 on allotment, \$5 on the 31st December, 1888, and the remaining \$5 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions of the Articles of the Company.

The site of the "AUSTIN ARMS" contains 84,546 superficial square feet and is within 5 minutes walk of the Terminus of the Peak Tramway.

The Hotel proposed to be erected will contain upwards of 50 Rooms, including a large Public Dining Hall, Private Dining Room, Drawing Room, Morning Room, Billiard and Smoking Rooms and Bar, and Bed Rooms, and will occupy half only of Farm Lot No. 54, thus leaving the other half for future extension.

The terrace proposed to be erected on the Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60, the site of which will be levelled and prepared ready for building by and at the expense of the Vendor, will command a view, on the North Side, of the Harbour of Hongkong, and on the South Side, of Pokfulam, and will consist of 2 houses of six rooms each and 9 houses of 3 rooms each, with suitable out-offices. The site contains an area of 84,447 superficial square feet and is within 5 minutes walk of the Terminus of the Peak Tramway, and the houses can be let at such moderate rents as to readily secure tenants.

The Architects of the Company estimate that the Hotel can be built and completely furnished at the cost of \$80,000, and the 11 terrace houses can be built and finished ready for occupation for the further sum of \$80,000.

An arrangement has been made with Mr. DORAJEE NOWROJEE for the management of the Hotel.

Two agreements only have been entered into and are respectively dated the 18th day of September, 1888.

Copies of these Agreements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the prospectus, can all be seen at the office of Messrs WOTTON & DEACON, the Solicitors of the Company, at 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Applications for shares, which will be received until the 6th October next, must be made on a form which can be obtained at 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong, or the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and must be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the amount payable on application must be deposited with them. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, and any excess returned.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1888. [938]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, on or before the 30th instant, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.



